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## **Sentencing Outcomes of Convicted Child Sex Offenders**

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*This research examines the sentencing outcomes of convicted child sexual offenders from data collected over an eight year period. Multiple regression and nominal log linear regression are used to examine length of prison sentence, length of probation sentence, and whether the convicted offender is actually sent to prison or to probation. While many independent variables appear to be related to sentence outcome, they fall into three categories: characteristics of the offender, characteristics of the victim, and characteristics of the crime. Additionally, while many variables appear related at the bivariate level, when multivariate analysis is applied, fewer variables remain significant, and these are mostly from the characteristics of the offense.*

**KEYWORDS** *child sexual abuse, sentencing, prison, probation*

Many myths exist about those convicted of child sexual abuse (CSA), and one is that all convicted of felony CSA go to prison. In fact, less than one-third of those convicted of CSA (28.7%) are sent to prison (Marsh, Patrick, & Hopfenbeck, 2001–2007). Understanding why individuals are sent to prison or probation and for how long is a topic of interest that can not only help us understand the outcomes of CSA sentencing but also help dispel one of the myths of CSA.

### LITERATURE REVIEW

Numerous studies of the correlates of sentencing outcomes in general are available, but few focus on convicted child sex offenders (Austin & Krisberg,

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1985; Zatz & Hagan 1985), and though numerous studies have been published on sentencing, there is great variation in estimates of sentence length (Patterson & Preston, 2008), resulting in a need for more research on this subject.

What we can do with child sex offenders can vary greatly from community protection to sex offender treatment (Petrunik & Deutschmann, 2008). The United States has focused more heavily on the punitive end of this spectrum, resulting in large numbers of offenders being incarcerated for long periods and virtually all being labeled for life through offender registration programs (Greenfeld, Beck, & Gilliard, 1996; Whitman, 2007). Research shows that those labeled are at greater risk for recidivism (Chiricos, Barrick, Bales, & Bontrager, 2007) and have lower success rates after release (Weiman, 2007). Conversely, while growing, treatment of child sex offenders has historically been minimal. All child sex abusers are supposed to receive sex offender evaluations, and these are seen by judges as important in informing sentencing (Bonta, 2007), but many do not receive these evaluations in a timely manner (Marsh et al., 2001–2007).

CSA is considered such a heinous crime that a number of states have enacted civil confinement laws for repeat violent offenders (Lucken & Bales, 2008; Quinn, Forsyth, & Mullen-Quinn, 2004). Even without empirical support, lawmakers continue to increase the penalties for CSA (Cohen, & Jeglic, 2007). Mandatory sentencing, whether for sex offenses or other types of crime, ignores important considerations and results in higher incarceration rates than are necessary (Marvell, & Moody, 1996; Mauer, 2007) and does nothing to reduce crime rates (Doob, & Webster, 2003; Kovandzic, Sloan, & Vieraitis, 2004). Reports in general show that those released under parole are less likely to recidivate when compared to those who max out their sentences (Schlager & Robbins, 2008). This demonstrates that in most cases supervising convicted offenders in the community is beneficial to community safety. While child sex offenders are often seen as predatory by nature, recidivism for child sex offender is often lower than for other types of offenders (Patrick & Marsh, 2009). Continuing research shows that predictive assessments, including sex offender evaluations, have validity in predicting recidivism for violent crimes (Loza, MacTavish, & Loza-Fanous, 2007).

Even with the cultural view that all child sex offenders are evil and should be locked away, wide variations exist in the sentencing of all offenders regardless of crime or criminal mandates (minimum sentencing or sentencing guidelines) (Crow & Gertz, 2008; Cullen, Smith, Funk, & Haaf, 2000). Research indicates that characteristics of the offense (e.g., forced rape, especially of victims under 12), repeat offenders, and certain minority groups are more likely to receive maximum sentences (Demuth, & Steffensmeier, 2004; Ulmer, Kurlychek, & Kramer, 2007). Other research shows that characteristics of the crime and victim, seriousness of offense, and victim age affect the length of sentence for child sex offenders (Faller, Birdsall, Vandervort, &

Henry, 2006). This speaks to the need to study as widely as possible the correlates of sentencing outcomes.

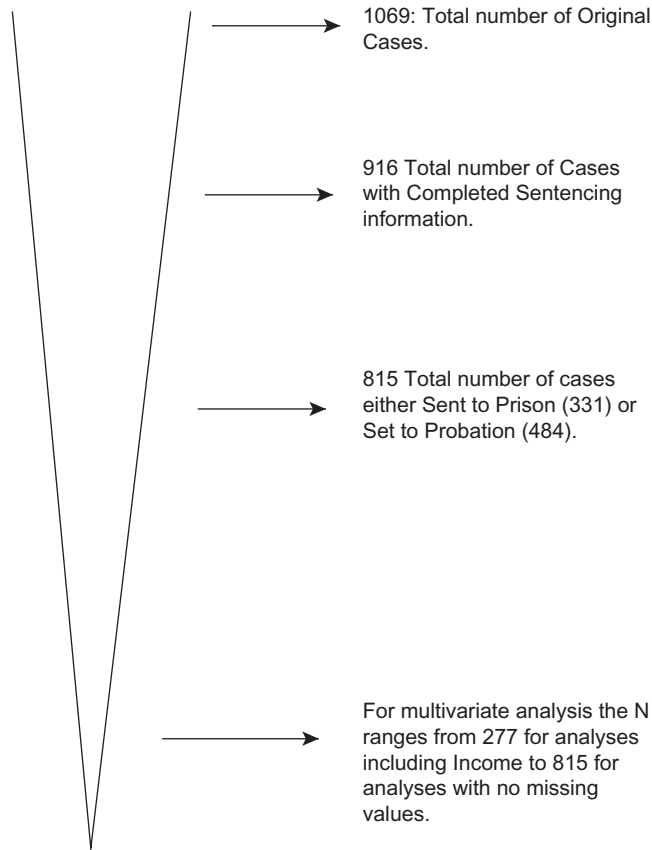
The purpose of this study is to better understand the determinants of incarceration and sentence length of those convicted of CSA. Factors that may play an important part in determining sentencing include characteristics of the offender and the victim and the actual circumstances of the offense. Our system of justice is assumed to be blind. If characteristics of the offender and victim determine the outcome of those convicted, then justice is not blind. Alternatively, if characteristics of the offense predominate sentencing outcomes then justice does appear to ignore personal characteristics.

## METHODS

Data for this research were collected annually as part of a state-mandated census of felony cases of CSA in the State of Idaho. Members of the research team traveled to every county examining the court records to obtain data for the annual report. These data were collected at the end of the fiscal year for the preceding year. This method of data collection resulted in significant missing data, as many of the cases had not reached final resolution when the data were collected. Prior analysis has shown that those cases reaching conclusion, mostly those cases filed early in the fiscal year, are not different from those cases not reaching conclusion, mostly those cases filed late in the fiscal year (Patrick & Marsh, 2009).

Data for this analysis were taken from the 2001 through 2007 data sets (Marsh et al., 2001–2007). A total of 1,069 cases from these 7 years were coded as convicted through plea agreement or trial (over 80% through plea bargain). Those pending trial, dismissed, or acquitted were removed. Those convicted but pending sentencing or placed on retained jurisdiction are included in the analysis. Those who do not serve actual prison time can be sentenced under Idaho Statute Title 19, 2601 “Suspension of Judgment and Sentence,” which states,

Whenever any person shall be convicted, or enter a plea of guilty in any district court of the state of Idaho, of or to any crime against the laws of state, except those of treason or murder, the court in its discretion, may . . . (2) Suspend the execution of the judgment at the time of judgment or at any time during the term of a sentence in the county jail and place the defendant on probation under such terms and conditions as it deems necessary and expedient; or . . . (4) Suspend the execution of the judgment at any time during the first one hundred eighty (180) days of a sentence to the custody of the state board of correction. The court shall retain jurisdiction over the prisoner for the one hundred eighty (180) days.



**FIGURE 1** Variable *Ns* in Analyses

This partly accounts for the variability in *Ns* used in various analyses as those convicted but not yet sentenced are included in some analyses but not in others. The cases used in the various analyses change due to changes in missing data (see Figure 1 for a visual representation of this changing *N*). While 1,069 cases were convicted, some were pending final sentencing reducing the information for length of prison or probation sentencing. Nine hundred and sixteen offenders had a prison sentence imposed, including those sent to retained jurisdiction or having a withheld judgment or a suspended sentence and placed on probation. Each dependent variable analysis is independent of the others to maximize total *N* for the analysis due to missing data for the independent variables.

## VARIABLES IN THIS ANALYSIS

In collecting data for the annual census of CSA in the state, some data are readily available in the court records, while other data have restricted access

due to court mandated privacy issues. Much of the restricted information is data on the characteristics of the offender. The researchers were not allowed access to presentence reports when collecting data. While every effort was made to glean information from the court transcripts, some variables were more difficult to obtain than others.

### Independent Variables

Potential independent variables are many but can be divided into three groups: (a) characteristics of the victim, (b) characteristics of the offender, and (c) characteristics of the offense. Characteristics of the victim include the victim's gender and age. Characteristics of the offender include the offender's age, education, occupation, and income. Characteristics of the offense include the age difference between the victim and offender, the relationship between the victim and offender, the closeness of the victim and offender, whether the crime was forced, number of charges, number of victims, urbanization, and whether the crime was amended to a nonsex crime. It should be noted that ethnicity of the offender or victim did not appear related to any of the dependent variables at the bivariate or multivariate levels in these data.

#### VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS

Age of victim was coded in years. Gender of the victim was coded 0 for males and 1 for females.

#### OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS

Age of offender was coded in years. Education was initially coded in years but was dichotomized to less than high school coded (0) and high school or more (1). Occupation was dichotomized into two groups, those with no or unskilled jobs (0) and those with skilled or more prestigious jobs (1). Data on income of the offenders were also extremely limited. Income was dichotomized into two groups,  $\leq$  \$20,000 annually (0) and  $>$  \$20,000 annually (1).

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OFFENSE

CSA occurs in numerous places, but for this analysis was dichotomized into those taking place in a residence (0) and those in other locations (1). Idaho is a generally rural state with one predominately urban county. Those cases occurring in the predominantly urban Ada County were coded as 0 while those in other counties coded as 1. In all cases, the offender was older than the victim; the age difference between the offender and victim were

coded in years. With regard to the closeness of the offender and victim, the coding ranged from *not close* (1) to *intimate* (4). The relationship between the offender and the victim was dichotomized as those related to the victim through blood or marriage (0) and those not related to the victim (1).

Level of force used in the abuse was coded as consensual (1), involuntary (2), or forced (3). No case with a victim under the age of 12 was coded as consensual. Number of charges was a count variable, as was number of victims. Those with 0 victims consisted of those convicted of sex offender registration violations and those caught in Internet sting operations.

Charges amended to nonsexual abuse felonies were coded as 0 if not amended and 1 if amended. While there were a lengthy number of possible charges, this variable was dichotomized as 0 for less serious charges and 1 for more serious charges. More serious charges include those that could include a possible life sentence. It should be noted that lewd and lascivious (a serious charge) was the most common charge but was often amended to a lesser CSA charge through plea bargain.

### Dependent variables

Sentenced to prison was coded as 0 while sentenced to probation was coded as 1. Total prison sentence was coded in months while a life sentence was coded as 600. Total prison sentence is used both for all offenders and for only those sent to prison. Probation was also coded in months, with lifetime probation coded as 777.

### Variables of Interest Not Included in the Analysis

There are a few variables for which data were available but for which no associations were found. They are included here for clarity. Sex of the offender was not associated with any other variables in the analysis; this is likely because the vast majority of offenders were male. Ethnicity is another variable of interest to many as CSA normally takes place within ethnic groups. The vast majority of offenders and victims were White.

### Statistical Analyses

To understand the possible relationships between sentencing outcomes and the potential independent variables, statistical analysis started at the univariate level, moved to the bivariate level, and then was further refined in a series of multivariate analyses based on the characteristics of the dependent variable under analysis. At the univariate level, all variables previously discussed are included. At the bivariate and multivariate levels, only those associations that reached significance at least at the .05 level were included.

## RESULTS

## Univariate Findings

The 19 variables included in this analysis were nominal, ordinal, and interval in nature. The nominal variables have been dichotomized so that they may be used in multivariate analysis and in some cases to minimize the effects of missing data for other ordinal or interval variables. Table 1 shows the measures of central tendency, dispersion, and the sample size for each variable. For the dichotomized variables, the mean denotes the proportion of cases falling into category 1. The most interesting features of these univariate findings are those variables with limited *N*s and those variables that are included in the table but will not be included in further analysis. As discussed, some demographic characteristics of the offender are difficult to obtain. These include variables that might traditionally be seen as important in any criminal justice analysis.<sup>1</sup> Additionally, variables often seen as sources

**TABLE 1** Descriptive Statistics of Dependent and Independent Variables

Variable	Central tendency	Dispersion	<i>N</i>
Sent to Prison or Probation	Mean = .455	Range = 0–1	1069
Total Prison Sentence	Mean = 147.14	SD = 147.79	916
Total Sentence for Those Sent to Prison	Mean = 204.1	SD = 201.9	331
Length of Probation	Mean = 76.54	SD = 58.07	484
Victim Age	Mean = 12.99	SD = 3.60	990
Victim Gender	Mean = .099	Range = 0–1	990
Offender Age	Mean = 32.25	SD = 12.26	1069
Offender Education	Mean = 11.26	SD = 1.99	423
Offender Education Dichotomized	Mean = .560	Range = 0–1	423
Offender Job Status Dichotomized	Mean = .399	Range = 0–1	407
Offender Income Dichotomized	Mean = .292	Range = 0–1	277
Location of Offense Dichotomized	Mean = .237	Range = 0–1	837
Age Difference Between Offender and Victim	Mean = 18.26	SD = 13.63	980
Closeness of Offender and Victim	Median = 3	Range = 3	812
Level of Forced	Median = 2	Range = 2	771
Total Number of Charges	Mean = 1.68	SD = 1.52	1065
Total Number of Victims	Mean = .98	SD = .57	1063
Abuse Amended to Nonsex Crime	Mean = .198	Range = 0–1	1069
Relationship of Offender to Victim Dichot.	Mean = .77	Range = 0–1	805
Seriousness of Charge Dichotomized	Mean = .748	Range = 0–1	1003
Region of Abuse, Urban or Rural	Mean = .84	Range = 0–1	1069
Variables Not in the Analysis			
Sex of Offender	Mean = .037	Range = 0–1	1069
Ethnicity of Offender	Mode = White (82.9%)	Range = 4	1069
Ethnicity of Victim	Mode = White (89.8%)	Range = 4	803



of societal discrimination (e.g., ethnicity) did not appear to be involved in determining sentencing outcomes in this study.

### Bivariate Findings

Significant bivariate correlations are shown in Table 2. Some of the independent variables were related to all 4 dependent variables while others were related to only 1. There were 10 independent variables related to actually being sent to prison, 7 of which were related to 1 or more of the other dependent variables. Total prison sentence, offender age, victim age, and the age difference between the offender and victim were also related to being sent to prison. Less closeness between the offender and victim, more force used, and nonrelative status were also related to going to prison. An increasing number of victims or charges and the lack of amendments to nonsex charges also increased the likelihood of going to prison.

Sixteen independent variables were related to the total prison sentence for all those convicted of CSA. Variables from all three characteristics (victim, offender, and offense) were related and in the expected direction. The age variables remained related in the same manner as with actually being sent to prison, as did the variables for force, closeness, and numbers of victims and charges. Three variables not related to being sent to prison were related to total prison sentence for all convicted and include more offender characteristics (e.g., occupation and education) and an offense characteristic in the seriousness of the charge.

**TABLE 2** Correlations (Significant at .05 or Better)

	Actually sent to prison	Total prison sentence for all convicted	Total sentence for those sent to prison	Probation length
Total Prison Sentence	.30			.54
Offender Age	.17	.15	.16	
Age Difference Off/Victim	.28	.28	.25	.15
Victim Age	-.02	-.25	-.28	-.23
Closeness Offender/Victim	-.21	-.20	-.23	-.12
Abuse Forced	.17	.21	.18	.14
Total Number of Charges	.15	.20	.21	.12
Total Number of Victims	.17	.34	.33	.18
Amended to Nonsex Crime	-.22	-.12		-.29
Relative Offender/Victim	-.19	-.15		-.18
Offender Job		.16	.29	
Offender Income		.25	.50	
Victim Gender		-.07		
Seriousness of Charge		.06		
Offender Education		-.24		
Urban/Rural		.07		.18

Eleven variables were related to the length of probation sentence and again include variables from all three characteristic types. Interestingly, the variables positively associated with prison sentencing were also positively associated with probation sentencing.

### Multivariate Findings

Some of the variables displayed in Table 2 are composite variables (i.e., made up of two other variables that were also in the bivariate analysis). For example, age difference was created by subtracting age of victim from age of offender. When these variables were all included in a multivariate analysis, some of them dropped out. The following analysis is thus based on only those that remained significant in combination. It should also be noted that offender income, a limited dichotomous variable, was excluded from some analysis as it reduced the total  $N$  to such an extent that other independent variables were not significant.

Table 3 shows the binomial regression results for being sent to prison or probation. Several models were run using the 10 variables shown to have a bivariate relationship with being sent to prison. Only 5 variables were significant when included in the multivariate analysis. The addition of these 5 variables significantly improved the predictive model. The pseudo  $R^2$  indicated that these 5 variables explained 20% to 27% of the variance in being sent to prison. Increases in age of offender, total number of charges, and total prison sentence all increased the odds of being sent to prison. The closeness between victim and offender and amending the charge to a nonsex crime both decreased the odds of going to prison.

Table 4 displays the linear regression results for both prison and probation sentencing. Only four of the original associated variables remained related to total prison sentence for all those convicted in the multiple regression analysis. Those with charges amended to a nonsex crime received a shorter sentence, while those with younger victims, those with more charges, and those with higher income received a longer sentence. When those

**TABLE 3** Binomial Regression with Sent To Prison or Probation as Dependent Variable

	B	<i>p</i>
Constant	-2.122	<.001
Offender Age	.022	.026
Total Charges	.223	.027
Closeness of Offender/Victim	-.223	.025
Amended to Nonsex Crime	1.031	.002
Total Prison Sentence	.006	<.001

Note: Cox and Snell  $R^2 = .205$ ; Nagelkerke  $R^2 = .274$ ; chi-square = 104.426,  $p < .001$ .

**TABLE 4** Regression

	Total prison sentence for all convicted			Total prison sentence for those sent to prison			Length of probation		
	R <sup>2</sup> = .17 Beta	F = 9.8 SD Beta	p < .001 Sig.	R <sup>2</sup> = .20 Beta	F = 14.4 SD Beta	p < .001 Sig.	R <sup>2</sup> = .296 Beta	F = 25.2 SD Beta	p < .001 Sig.
Constant	215.701		<.001	230.037		.002	30.58		<.001
Amended	-52.399	-.143	.032						
Victim Age	-7.542	-.205	.002	-6.997	-.135	.048			
Total Charges	10.679	.191	.004						
Income2	60.693	.234	<.001						
Close				-27.281	-.151	.014			
Total Victims				81.049	.258	<.001			
Age Difference				2.176	.148	.031			
Tot Prison Sentence							.32	.41	<.001
Urban							34.47	.23	<.001
Abuse Forced							11.49	.17	<.001

who were actually sent to prison were looked at alone, the associations changed dramatically. Only one of the independent variables related when all convicted offenders were included remained significant (Victim Age), while three other variables emerged as significant. Those closer to the victim received a shorter sentence while those with more victims and greater age difference received longer sentences.<sup>2</sup>

Of the original independent variables related to probation length at the bivariate level, only three remained related in the multivariate analysis. These included prison sentence length, the urbanization of the county, and the level of force used. All characteristics of the victim and offender fell out of the analysis, leaving only characteristics of the offense. Those convicted outside of Ada County and those who used more force tended to receive longer probation sentences. Of course, prison and probation lengths are related as the prison sentence received is positively related to the probation sentence received.

## DISCUSSION

While numerous variables were related to being sent to prison or probation and the length of sentence imposed at the bivariate level, many of these dropped out in a multivariate analysis. However, variables from all three characteristic types (victim, offender, and offense) remained in the analysis, showing that sending a convicted offender to prison and the length of the prison sentence is a complex process where information on a variety of characteristics are taken into account. It is encouraging to note that neither offender nor victim ethnicity was related to sentencing of convicted child sex offenders; while ethnicity might play a role earlier in the criminal justice process (Leiber & Blowers, 2003), in the cases analyzed it did not appear to play a part postconviction. However, it should be noted that the population of this state is very homogeneous (White), with the only large minority group being Hispanic. If the minority population were larger, there might have been a significant relationship. The gender of the victim, on the other hand, does appear to play a part in the sentencing outcome; this finding is consistent with other research (Curry, Lee, & Rodriguez, 2004).

Probation sentencing seems to be affected by different variables than prison sentencing. Variables from all three characteristics predicted prison sentencing, but only characteristics of the offense predicted probation sentencing. This could be yet another funnel effect, in that those convicted on felony CSA are given a prison sentence by default and then the decision is made whether the individual will go to prison or probation and for how long. Total prison sentence for all those convicted is influenced by variables from all three characteristics (offender, victim, and offense). If the decision

is to send the offender to prison, the sentence is influenced more by characteristics of the offense. If the decision is to send the offender to probation, the sentence is influenced by different characteristics of the offense. While we cannot say that justice is completely blind, it does appear that offense characteristics play a larger part in sentencing than characteristics of the offender or victim. More research is needed to confirm that characteristics of the offender and victim do not play significant roles in the process of sentencing outcomes.

The findings here support past research on relationships in sex crimes (McCormick, Maric, Seto, & Barbaree, 1998) in that offenders who were strangers or acquaintances were more likely to receive longer sentences. Our findings also support past research related to employment and sentencing (Nobiling, Spohn, & DeLone, 1998) showing that socioeconomic factors affect sentencing outcomes. The effects of the urban–rural divide shown in this study also replicate past work on urban/rural differences (Myers & Talarico, 1986).

### Limitations

This research has several limitations, including significant missing data. The lack of data on variables such as offender income, employment, and prior criminal history likely reduced the *N* of the analysis, resulting in a loss of statistical power. The lack of any knowledge of prior offenses and the very limited information on the demographics of the offenders means spuriousness could be an issue. Other research has shown that fewer than 10% of child sex offenders will offend more than once and only a very small percentage will reoffend more than twice (Patrick & Marsh, 2009), but lack of this criminal history for this group of offenders casts a shadow on this work as those with prior convictions can be expected to receive longer sentences and are more likely to be sent to prison.

A second limitation is the fact that while the data used for this analysis are from a census of all cases, the collection of the data so soon after the end of the fiscal year limits the number of cases reaching final disposition. This limitation is mitigated somewhat by prior research showing those reaching final disposition and those not reaching final disposition during the fiscal year are not significantly different (Patrick & Marsh, 2009). Some of the cases in this analysis were pending sentencing, but only those convicted were used.

A third limitation may be the increased possibility of committing a Type I error due to the large number of bivariate correlations run. While all reported correlations were significant at the .05 level or better, a few of the correlations may be the result of rejecting the null hypothesis when in fact it is true. This potential problem is mitigated somewhat in the multivariate analysis due to many of the bivariate associations dropping out.

While in the bivariate analysis 47 of the 68 correlations run were significant, the individual multivariate analyses contained no more than 5 significant associations.

## Conclusions

Sentencing outcomes are important in understanding the criminal justice system. This research attempts to shed light on a small part of this process and shows strongly the need for more research. While characteristics of the offender, victim, and offense all seem to affect sentencing outcomes to some degree, the characteristics of the offense seem to play the largest part. This suggests that the circumstances of the offense influence sentencing more than characteristics of the victim or offender. This research also shows that the sentencing process in the criminal justice system is working, at least as it pertains to these data, in that those committing more serious crimes were given longer sentences and actually sent to prison for their crimes.

## NOTES

1. Due to the limitations of the data collection process, some characteristics of the offender have limited availability. Income is one of these offender characteristics. While correlations at the bivariate analysis showed that income was related to sentencing, when included in the multivariate analysis the  $N$  dropped so much as to make none of the variables significant. Not including income resulted in a larger  $N$  and allowed more variables to remain significant in the multivariate analysis. Because of its exclusion, income cannot be ruled out as characteristic influencing sentencing outcomes.

2. The analysis of multivariate data using nominal or ordinal dependent variables has been a limitation in the social sciences when compared to the analysis of interval/ratio dependent variables. While the analysis of log-odds or log linear analysis has been round for decades, it has not begun to reached mainstream use until statistical programs and methods of analysis have developed that are comparable to the well understood regression analysis. Part of this comparability is the development of pseudo- $R$  square. The pseudo- $R$  square is not based on percentage of variance explained as  $R$ -square is but is comparable in interpretation as it is based on the percent of the change in the odds ratio explained. As odds changes is the key factor in log linear analysis much as the beta's are a key factor in regression, the pseudo- $R$  square in comparable to the  $R$ -square but as it is not based on variance it cannot be called  $R$ -square.

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